

Cascade Greinacher : Desain dan Simulasi Penaik Tegangan Output DC

Menggunakan Modifikasi Rangkaian Cascade

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ABSTRACT

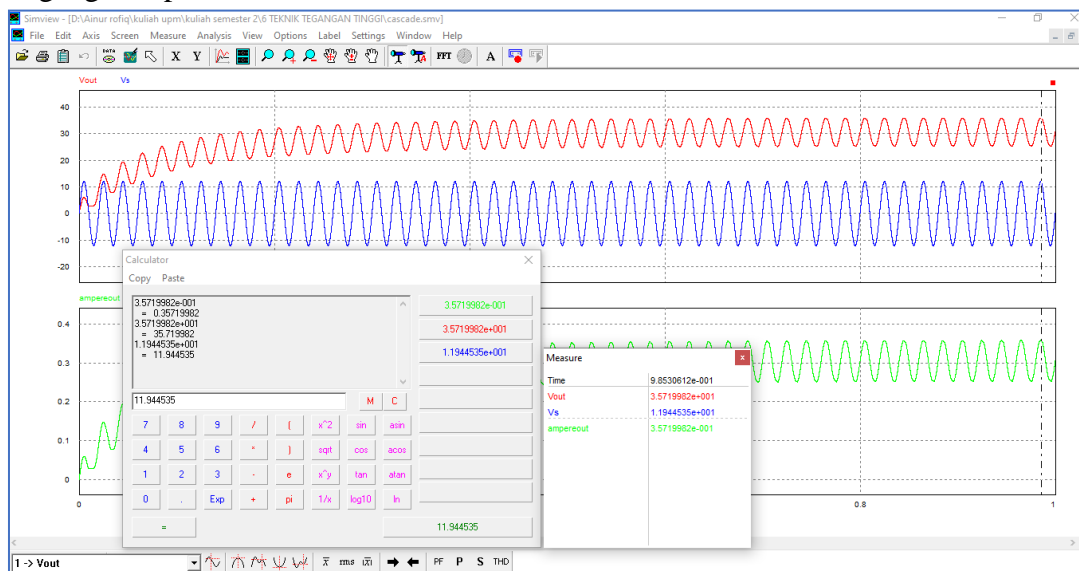
This paper discusses the design and simulation of the Cascade Greinacher circuit to increase the dc output voltage and current. The voltage increasing circuit using the Cockroft-Walton method has a large output voltage ripple and voltage drop. Meanwhile, half wave and full wave rectifier circuits are only capable of producing a DC output voltage and do not reach the maximum voltage value. In addition, the load resistance at each input power saturation is different and high frequencies require the addition of a capacitor circuit. Therefore, the Greinacher Doubler Circuit (GDC) rectifier is proposed with a modified diode and capacitor series arranged in nine levels in parallel. The circuit modification is used as a DC output voltage rectifier to reduce output voltage ripple. Then the circuit modification was tested by simulating the PSIM software and varying input voltages. Simulation testing uses a 220 volts voltage source, 50 Hz frequency, and component specifications for a single-phase step-down transformer 220 to 12 volts, 8 diodes (DXN, DN/DXN1, DN1/DXN2, DN2/DXN3, DN3), 8 capacitors with 4700Uf value (CXN, CN/CXN1, CN1/CXN2, CN2/CXN3, CN2), and 100 Ω resistor. simulation results which produce a voltage greater than 3 times the input voltage, namely 35.7 V and a current of 0.98 A. Even though at times 0.001 seconds and 0.0035 seconds and 0.0054 seconds the output voltage and current are constant at 4.9 volts respectively, the current is 0.03 A, current 0.08 A and current 0.013 A. The output voltage V_{out} , V_s and current continue to increase when it reaches 1 second.

Keywords: *Design and Simulation, DC Output Voltage and Current, Greinacher Cascade Circuit*

1. PENDAHULUAN

Penaik tegangan output digunakan dalam aplikasi komponen elektronika daya seperti sistem pencahayaan, smart phone dan peralatan medis [1]. Penaik tegangan memiliki efisiensi tinggi dan kemampuan pengaturan yang kuat [2]. Penaik tegangan diterapkan pada panel surya dengan integrasi mikrokontroler serta Quadratic Boost Converter [3]. Panel surya mempunyai tegangan output yang bervariasi [4], sehingga memerlukan konversi penyetabil tegangan [5]. Namun, penaik tegangan memiliki permasalahan dalam pengoperasian, biaya besar dan tidak praktis [6]. Beberapa penelitian mengusulkan penaik tegangan dengan multilevel tegangan sumber inverter seperti Neutral Point Clamped (NPC), Cascade H-bridge

Dari hasil simulasi menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan besaran tegangan searah (DC) dengan menggunakan rangkaian penyearah yang bertingkat seperti pada gambar rangkaian *cascade* 2. Rangkaian ini disebut rangkaian Cockroft dan Walton, di tingkat pertama rangkaian ini bentuknya sama besar dengan rangkaian Greinacher dan untuk mendapatkan tegangan searah yang tinggi maka rangkaian Greinacher ini disusun secara *cascade* (bertingkat). Dari hasil simulasi rangkaian yang menerapkan tiga tingkat didapatkan hasil tegangan *output* dari rangkaian yang besarnya 3 kali dari tegangan *input* yaitu sebesar 36 Volt dari tegangan input 12 Volt.



Gambar 5. Hasil Perbandingan Tegangan Pada Simulasi PSIM

5. KESIMPULAN

Desain dan simulasi rangkaian Greinacher Doubler Circuit (GDC) mempengaruhi peningkatan tegangan dan arus output. Hal ini ditunjukkan pada hasil simulasi yang menghasilkan tegangan lebih besar 3 kali dari tegangan input yaitu sebesar 35.7 V dan arus 0.98 A. Walaupun pada waktu 0.001 detik dan 0.0035 detik dan waktu 0.0054 detik mengalami tegangan serta arus output yang konstan masing-masing sebesar 4.9 volts, arus 0.03 A, arus 0.08 A dan arus 0.013 A. Tegangan output Vout, Vs dan arus tetap meningkat pada waktu mencapai 1 detik.

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